

News

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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN THE MOUNTAIN STATES - 2001

Annual pay for the Mountain¹ states averaged \$32,829 in 2001, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Bob Gaddie, regional commissioner, noted that pay in the Mountain region was lower than the nationwide average of \$36,214. Overall, regional pay increased by 2.5 percent from 2000, the same rate of increase as the United States.

Three of the eight states in the region – Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada – had average pay levels that ranked among the top half of all states. Of these, only Colorado exceeded the national average, with a pay level of \$37,950. Among other states in the region, average pay ranged from \$33,408 in Arizona to \$25,194 in Montana, the lowest level regionally as well as nationally.

Within the region, pay grew fastest in New Mexico and Wyoming, increasing 4.4 percent in each state. Only four states in the nation saw higher rates of growth. Pay grew 3.8 percent in Montana, 2.9 percent in Utah, and 2.6 percent in Nevada, putting these states above the national average for percentage growth in pay. In contrast, Idaho's pay level grew at a rate of 0.2 percent, slowest in the region as well as in the country. (See table 1.)

Pay differences among states reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors. Similarly, over-the-year pay changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics, as well as changes in the level of average pay. Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws which cover 129.7 million full- and part-time workers nationwide. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of those employees. (See Technical Note.)

¹ The Mountain states referenced in this release are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Pay in metropolitan areas

Twelve of the region's 25 metropolitan areas ranked in the top half for pay among 318 metropolitan areas nationally. Of these, Boulder-Longmont, Colorado, and Denver, Colorado had the highest average annual pay levels in 2001, at \$44,313 and \$42,348 respectively. (See table 2.) Boulder-Longmont and Denver were also the only metropolitan areas within the Mountain region with pay above the \$37,897 national average. With a 2.7 percent decrease in pay over the year, Boulder-Longmont moved from eighth highest among U.S. metro areas in 2000 to the fourteenth position in 2001. The third highest pay in the region was in Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz., ranked fifty-seventh in the nation with average pay of \$35,507. Only three other metropolitan areas in the region ranked in the top one hundred for pay across the nation. These were Colorado Springs and Fort Collins-Loveland, both in Colorado, and Reno, Nevada. In contrast, average pay levels in twelve of the region's metropolitan areas were in the bottom one hundred. At \$22,482, Yuma, Ariz. had the lowest pay in the region and ranked 314 among the 318 metropolitan areas across the country. Great Falls, Mont. had the second lowest pay in the region at \$24,211, putting it at 310.

Most metropolitan areas in the region experienced faster pay growth than the 2.4 percent average increase for all metropolitan areas in the United States. Only eight of the region's twenty-five metropolitan areas saw pay grow more slowly than the national average, with three of these seeing declines over the year. Nationally, the same trend occurred, as only 30 percent of all metropolitan areas had increases at or below the nationwide average. The highest rate of pay growth in the Mountain region occurred in Pueblo, Colo., with a gain of 6.3 percent. (See table 2.) In addition, Cheyenne, Wyo., Santa Fe, N.M., and Tucson, Ariz., all saw pay grow by more than 5.0 percent over the year, putting them in the top ten percent of the nation's metropolitan areas for growth in pay. The three metropolitan areas with declining pay in the region were Boulder-Longmont, mentioned above, Casper, Wyo., dropping 3.2 percent, and Boise City, Idaho, with a 2.6 percent decline. These were among only ten metropolitan areas in the nation for which pay actually declined over the year.

Pay in industries

This release provides the first annual data that use the 2002 version of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. The NAICS structure is significantly different than that of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system which had been used for industry classification purposes until this year. While there were 9 major industry divisions in the private sector under the (SIC) system, there are 19 industrial sectors under NAICS. The NAICS-based industry data for 2001 are not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. (For more information, see the Change in Industry Classification section in the Technical Note.)

In the Mountain region, overall private industry pay grew faster than the 2.3 percent national rate in all states but Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho, with Arizona matching the national rate. New Mexico had the highest growth, at 4.4 percent, while Idaho saw a 0.5 percent decline in average pay across industries, largely due to a 13.3 percent drop in manufacturing pay. (See table 3.)

While no industry dominated pay across the region, average pay levels in both utilities and in management of companies and enterprises were among the top four in all states which published data for these industries. These two industries were the highest paying for the nation as a whole. In Nevada, management of companies and enterprises was the highest paying industry of any in the region, at \$88,542 for 2001, far exceeding the national average of \$69,069 for this industry. Nationally, only the District of Columbia and three other states had industries with pay exceeding this level. Within the region, the utilities industry was the highest paying in Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah, with the highest pay being \$73,723 in Utah.

On the other end of the spectrum, the accommodation and food services industry was the lowest paying in all of the region's states except Nevada. Idaho's average pay of \$10,032 in this industry was the lowest in the region. Only five states in the nation had lower pay than this, and all in the accommodation and food services industry.

NOTE

Due to revisions, data presented in this release will differ from those previously published in the two Average Annual Pay releases issued in September 2001.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Change in Industry Classification Systems

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program use the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, industry data for 2001 are not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. NAICS focuses on how products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on what is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach.

Data users will be able to work with new NAICS industrial groupings that better reflect the workings of the U.S. economy. For example, a new industry sector called Information brings together units which turn information into a commodity with units which distribute that commodity. Information's major components are publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, information services, and data processing. Under the SIC system, these units were spread across the manufacturing, communications, business services, and amusement services groups. Another new sector of interest is Professional and technical services. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in activities where human capital is the major input.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web page at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/NAICS.htm> and the Bureau of the Census Web page at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>. The NAICS 2002 manual is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Web page at <http://www.ntis.gov/>.

Survey Coverage

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Covered Employment and Wages (CEW), in which State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by Unemployment Insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This action by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was in response to a change in federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA). This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to state and local governments. In the past, the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data will reflect significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. BLS incorporated this change in first quarter 2001 data because of the immediate effectiveness of the law, signed December 21, 2000. Data will also reflect industry changes. In addition to the change to local government, the industry codes of federally recognized Indian Tribal Councils were changed. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. Average annual pay data are derived from summaries of employment and wages submitted by states to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2001, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.7 million jobs. The estimated 124.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 99.7 percent of wage

and salary civilian employment. Multiple jobholder estimates are produced by the Current Population Survey. Covered workers received \$4.695 trillion in pay, representing 94.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 46.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage during 2001 are self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Concepts and methodology

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. In addition to salaries, average annual pay data include bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans, and stock options. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included. Percent changes in average annual pay were computed using preliminary North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based 2000 data as the base. These preliminary NAICS-based 2000 data will differ from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)-based 2000 data previously published.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers, as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer. Also, year-to-year changes in average annual pay can result from a change in the proportion of employment in high- and low-wage jobs, as well as from changes in the level of average annual pay.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed industry levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

A few covered employers provided insufficient information on the nature of their businesses to enable the SESA to assign a specific NAICS code. The establishments of these employers therefore could not be classified by industry sector. The wages for these

nonclassifiable establishments, along with data for the agricultural division, are not shown separately, but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed each summer. Data in this release use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. The 318 metropolitan areas in the United States, along with six in Puerto Rico, are a compilation of a set of areas classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Generally speaking, a MSA consists of one or more counties and meets specified size criteria - either it contains a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or it includes an urbanized area (of at least 50,000 population) and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,00 (75,000 in New England). A CMSA is a metropolitan area that has a population of at least 1 million and has been divided into two or more PMSAs. The CMSA comprises the same geographic area as its constituent PMSAs which are loosely defined as free-standing areas that have a population of at least 100,000. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

Additional statistics and other information

Additional average annual pay data is available on the BLS internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew>. Beginning in October 2002, quarterly employment and wage data at the state level and at the national industry subsector level became available with the release for the first quarter of 2002. Data can be accessed in several ways, including Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, and the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Kansas City Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (816) 426-2481.

This news release, along with other BLS statistics and information, is available via the internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ro7/home.htm#news>.

BLS issues an annual report that provides data from state UI and UCFE programs. The comprehensive bulletin, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2001, features information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and individually for each state. The report will be available for sale in late 2002 from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Average annual employment and pay data by state and industry are also available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212, telephone 202-691-6567 (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov). Additional information may be obtained from state Labor Market Information offices, which can be accessed via <http://www.bls.gov/bls/ofolist.htm>.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339. For personal assistance or further information on annual average pay data as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Kansas City Information Office at (816) 426-2481 from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. central time.

Table 1. Average annual pay in the mountain states for 2001 and 2000, and percent changes for all covered workers(1).

Area	Average annual pay		Percent change(3) 2000-2001
	2000	2001(2)	
UNITED STATES(4)	\$35,320	\$36,214	2.5
Mountain states	32,032	32,829	2.5
Arizona	32,610	33,408	2.4
Colorado	37,168	37,950	2.1
Idaho	27,701	27,765	0.2
Montana	24,272	25,194	3.8
Nevada	32,277	33,122	2.6
New Mexico	27,498	28,698	4.4
Utah	29,229	30,074	2.9
Wyoming	26,836	28,025	4.4

1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2 Data are preliminary.

3 Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Average annual pay for 2000 and 2001 for all covered workers(1) by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area(2)	Average annual pay(3)		Percent change, 2000-01
	2000(4)	2001	
Metropolitan areas(5)	\$37,017	\$37,897	2.4
Pueblo, CO	25,492	27,098	6.3
Cheyenne, WY	25,923	27,539	6.2
Santa Fe, NM	29,065	30,670	5.5
Tucson, AZ	29,194	30,696	5.1
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	24,648	25,838	4.8
Grand Junction, CO	26,226	27,422	4.6
Yuma, AZ	21,492	22,482	4.6
Reno, NV	32,749	34,230	4.5
Billings, MT	26,763	27,893	4.2
Albuquerque, NM	30,409	31,658	4.1
Colorado Springs, CO	33,039	34,381	4.1
Missoula, MT	25,292	26,180	3.5
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	30,970	31,955	3.2
Las Cruces, NM	23,602	24,299	3.0
Greeley, CO	29,276	30,064	2.7
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	32,394	33,249	2.6
Pocatello, ID	24,023	24,620	2.5
Denver, CO	41,401	42,348	2.3
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	31,647	32,240	1.9
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	34,925	35,507	1.7
Great Falls, MT	23,877	24,211	1.4
Provo-Orem, UT	27,890	28,275	1.4
Boise City, ID	32,466	31,615	-2.6
Boulder-Longmont, CO	45,564	44,313	-2.7
Casper, WY	29,183	28,248	-3.2

1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2 Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used. See Technical Note.

3 Data are preliminary. Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

4 Annual pay levels for individual metropolitan areas have been adjusted to reflect noneconomic county reclassifications where applicable. The total for all metropolitan areas combined, however, has not been adjusted for these reclassifications. See Technical Note.

5 Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in Mountain States for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers(1)

State and Industry	Average annual pay		Percent change 2000-01
	2000	2001(2,3)	
United States(4)			
Private			
Total(5)	\$35,333	\$36,159	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19,435	20,195	3.9
Mining	57,963	59,724	3.0
Construction	36,899	38,415	4.1
Manufacturing	42,989	42,975	0.0
Wholesale trade	48,043	48,789	1.6
Retail trade	21,915	22,670	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	35,106	36,187	3.1
Utilities	63,034	65,582	4.0
Information	58,180	57,171	-1.7
Finance and insurance	60,714	63,707	4.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	31,704	32,870	3.7
Professional and technical services	58,043	58,758	1.2
Management of companies and enterprises	69,520	69,069	-0.6
Administrative and waste services	23,066	24,435	5.9
Educational services	30,794	32,062	4.1
Health care and social assistance	31,376	32,811	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	24,432	25,328	3.7
Accommodation and food services	13,350	13,669	2.4
Other services, except public administration	22,328	23,222	4.0
Government	35,248	36,510	3.6
Arizona			
Private			
Total(5)	\$32,432	\$33,162	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15,893	16,762	5.5
Mining	46,736	47,487	1.6
Construction	32,883	34,012	3.4
Manufacturing	47,888	48,021	0.3
Wholesale trade	47,183	48,718	3.3
Retail trade	23,650	24,398	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	34,481	35,535	3.1
Utilities	60,503	64,567	6.7
Information	46,428	43,423	-6.5
Finance and insurance	42,975	46,322	7.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	29,574	30,746	4.0
Professional and technical services	55,202	49,289	-10.7
Management of companies and enterprises	49,613	53,185	7.2
Administrative and waste services	22,343	23,456	5.0
Educational services	28,180	29,342	4.1
Health care and social assistance	32,662	34,573	5.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26,441	28,602	8.2
Accommodation and food services	13,326	13,539	1.6
Other services, except public administration	22,290	23,440	5.2
Government	33,679	34,728	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in Mountain States for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers(1)

State and Industry	Average annual pay		Percent change 2000-01
	2000	2001(2,3)	
Colorado			
Private			
Total(5)	\$37,553	\$38,210	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,562	22,346	3.6
Mining	63,545	75,260	18.4
Construction	37,228	38,920	4.5
Manufacturing	46,982	47,544	1.2
Wholesale trade	52,756	52,464	-0.6
Retail trade	22,976	23,846	3.8
Transportation and warehousing	35,615	37,564	5.5
Utilities	56,863	65,194	14.7
Information	71,712	65,765	-8.3
Finance and insurance	53,192	55,653	4.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	31,839	33,424	5.0
Professional and technical services	61,005	61,425	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	86,312	76,806	-11.0
Administrative and waste services	25,111	26,616	6.0
Educational services	28,597	29,531	3.3
Health care and social assistance	32,248	34,035	5.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	25,606	27,237	6.4
Accommodation and food services	13,289	13,737	3.4
Other services, except public administration	24,439	25,576	4.7
Government	34,911	36,464	4.4
Idaho			
Private			
Total(5)	\$27,623	\$27,475	-0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20,124	20,735	3.0
Mining	39,770	38,746	-2.6
Construction	29,041	31,060	7.0
Manufacturing	43,524	37,715	-13.3
Wholesale trade	33,217	34,441	3.7
Retail trade	19,637	20,221	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	26,279	27,005	2.8
Utilities	46,199	47,938	3.8
Information	31,515	32,982	4.7
Finance and insurance	35,638	36,993	3.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	19,680	20,746	5.4
Professional and technical services	41,473	42,283	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	(6)	(6)	(6)
Administrative and waste services	17,287	17,941	3.8
Educational services	27,079	27,399	1.2
Health care and social assistance	26,767	27,516	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(6)	(6)	(6)
Accommodation and food services	9,755	10,032	2.8
Other services, except public administration	19,415	19,562	0.8
Government	28,060	29,061	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in Mountain States for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers(1)

State and Industry	Average annual pay		Percent change 2000-01
	2000	2001(2,3)	
Montana			
Private			
Total(5)	\$23,181	\$24,126	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,683	22,137	-2.4
Mining	49,951	52,704	5.5
Construction	29,240	30,504	4.3
Manufacturing	31,744	32,925	3.7
Wholesale trade	31,424	32,279	2.7
Retail trade	17,786	18,450	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	26,792	27,489	2.6
Utilities	51,032	53,080	4.0
Information	29,388	31,140	6.0
Finance and insurance	34,040	35,144	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,616	18,282	3.8
Professional and technical services	32,962	34,169	3.7
Management of companies and enterprises	34,298	35,545	3.6
Administrative and waste services	16,174	17,189	6.3
Educational services	19,041	18,439	-3.2
Health care and social assistance	26,028	26,847	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,253	12,610	2.9
Accommodation and food services	9,919	10,182	2.7
Other services, except public administration	17,303	17,611	1.8
Government	28,879	29,438	1.9
Nevada			
Private			
Total(5)	\$31,388	\$32,198	2.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21,401	22,238	3.9
Mining	56,365	58,887	4.5
Construction	39,451	39,761	0.8
Manufacturing	37,207	39,477	6.1
Wholesale trade	44,017	46,017	4.5
Retail trade	24,565	25,200	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	28,070	27,984	-0.3
Utilities	63,993	68,127	6.5
Information	43,977	45,134	2.6
Finance and insurance	45,140	45,853	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	28,013	29,636	5.8
Professional and technical services	51,479	52,757	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	82,130	88,542	7.8
Administrative and waste services	23,268	23,544	1.2
Educational services	26,580	28,203	6.1
Health care and social assistance	36,919	38,086	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	23,165	23,103	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	23,990	24,029	0.2
Other services, except public administration	24,782	24,758	-0.1
Government	39,177	40,054	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in Mountain States for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers(1)

State and Industry	Average annual pay		Percent change 2000-01
	2000	2001(2,3)	
New Mexico			
Private			
Total(5)	\$26,519	\$27,678	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14,882	15,477	4.0
Mining	44,239	46,835	5.9
Construction	28,344	30,152	6.4
Manufacturing	38,330	38,214	-0.3
Wholesale trade	35,132	36,310	3.4
Retail trade	19,849	20,732	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	29,470	30,651	4.0
Utilities	50,391	54,328	7.8
Information	33,283	32,877	-1.2
Finance and insurance	34,369	35,603	3.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	23,158	24,678	6.6
Professional and technical services	47,577	49,131	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	39,713	41,313	4.0
Administrative and waste services	20,667	22,451	8.6
Educational services	22,339	23,602	5.7
Health care and social assistance	27,364	28,498	4.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	17,892	16,248	-9.2
Accommodation and food services	10,868	11,143	2.5
Other services, except public administration	19,497	20,541	5.4
Government	31,105	32,119	3.3
Utah			
Private			
Total(5)	\$28,925	\$29,699	2.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19,801	21,111	6.6
Mining	48,230	51,167	6.1
Construction	29,771	30,414	2.2
Manufacturing	35,030	36,298	3.6
Wholesale trade	41,587	41,808	0.5
Retail trade	19,734	20,215	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	33,262	34,010	2.2
Utilities	58,919	73,723	25.1
Information	42,207	41,089	-2.6
Finance and insurance	38,414	39,848	3.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,133	25,253	4.6
Professional and technical services	45,610	46,598	2.2
Management of companies and enterprises	(6)	48,895	(6)
Administrative and waste services	18,777	19,926	6.1
Educational services	30,406	32,082	5.5
Health care and social assistance	28,309	28,781	1.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(6)	17,934	(6)
Accommodation and food services	10,824	11,140	2.9
Other services, except public administration	21,023	21,027	0.0
Government	30,746	31,900	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. State and NAICS industry average annual pay in Mountain States for 2000 and 2001, and percent change in pay for all covered workers(1)

State and Industry	Average annual pay		Percent change 2000-01
	2000	2001(2,3)	
Wyoming			
Private			
Total(5)	\$26,500	\$27,607	4.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22,082	22,250	0.8
Mining	56,409	53,316	-5.5
Construction	29,817	31,963	7.2
Manufacturing	34,727	36,671	5.6
Wholesale trade	34,869	36,752	5.4
Retail trade	17,876	18,693	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	30,405	(6)	(6)
Utilities	56,596	(6)	(6)
Information	31,051	(6)	(6)
Finance and insurance	34,067	36,938	8.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	20,969	22,467	7.1
Professional and technical services	31,347	33,597	7.2
Management of companies and enterprises	45,522	41,725	-8.3
Administrative and waste services	18,326	19,969	9.0
Educational services	18,752	19,936	6.3
Health care and social assistance	26,343	27,185	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,792	14,379	4.3
Accommodation and food services	10,447	10,842	3.8
Other services, except public administration	19,387	(6)	(6)
Government	27,912	29,363	5.2

1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2 Data are preliminary.

3 Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. Effective with 2001, federally recognized Tribal Councils and their establishments were moved into local government. See Technical Note.

4 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

6 Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.